"IF YOU SEE IT IN

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# KRUGER SPEAKS

He Has Not Ordered the "Freebooters" to Be Shot.

#### HE THINKS RHODES LIES,

And Asks Mr. Chamberlain to Check Further Lying Reports.

"The Freebooters Have Been Well Treated by Our Burghers, Though We Have More Than Once Been Compelled to Take Up Arms in Defence of Our Dearly Bought Independence"-No Doubt that the South Africa Company Sent Jameson Out as a Part of the Plot to Overthrow the Boer Republic Kruger Proved Too Foxy for the Conspirators-He Knew of the Plot, Secured Peace at Johannesburg by Promlaing Reforms, Suppressed Messages to Jameson Telling Him to Go Slow, and Pollshed Him Of When He Caught Him Chamberlain Begs for Mercy for the Prisoners-Germany Favors Complete Independence for the Transvani Republic.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Jan. 5 .- The mystery of Dr. James son's invasion of the Transvanl is explained. It was, as everywhere surmised, a part of a plot for the overthrow of the Boer republic and the annexation of the Transvaul to the British dominions. The executive officers of the British South Africa Company and certain mining capitalists in Johannesburg were the principal conspirators. No amount of denial from Mr. Cecil Rhodes will convince anybody that he was not privy to the conspiracy if not its actual

The complete failure of the plot was due to the wonderful shrewdness of President Kruger. The suddenly renewed agitation of the Ultlanders grievances in Johannesburg was of such an artificial character at first that it aroused the suspicion of the Boer officials. They obtained in some way knowledge of certain details of the conspiracy. Various versions of what happened have been received to day, but they agree in essential particulars. The following, although from Poer sources at Johannesburg, can, I believe, be relied upon.

President Krüger determined not only to defeat the plot, but to punish the foreign members of the conspiracy. He knew that a revolt had been planned at Johannesburg, and that Dr. Jameson was ready to march to from Mafaking. At the same moment he arranged with certain honest leaders of the Uitlanders to present to him a request for certain reforms which had long been the basis of discontent. These included the removal of the tariff on foodstuffs, granting equal subsidies to all schools, no matter what language was taught, and extending the franchise to foreign residents. These demands were submitted to President Krüger on last Monday. He promised to support every one of them if the petitioners would defend law and order in Johan-nesburg. Then he seized the telegraph office and prevented the news of his concession or any other information from going out.

The revolution had been timed for the follow ing day. It didn't come off. The city was plaparded with Kruger's action, and there was no longer an excuse for the revolt. The leaders found themselves checkmated, but their mes sages to Dr. Jameson and others informing them of the change in the situation didn't get beyond the teleg raph office.

Meantime President Krügerrallied his burghers from all sides and sent them to meet the invaders, with orders to shoot to kill. They obeyed literally. Their marvellous marksmanship was again shown by the fact that of 110 English men, who were struck by Boer bullets eighty

When the 500 prisoners reached Johannesburg President Krüger received this message from the British Secretary for the Colonies: 'It is rumored here that you have ordered the prisoners shot. I do not believe it, and rely President Krüger replied:

I have given no orders to have the freeboot ers who are prisoners shot. Their case will in due course be decided strictly according to the traditions of the republic."

Then President Krüger added information about the other forces that were preparing to invade the Transvaal borders, as he plainly intimated, with the knowledge of Mr. Cecii Rhodes. and he called upon the British Government to exercise its direct authority to prevent further outrages against Transvaal independence. Thus for the second time has this little South

African republic taught Great Britain a lesson in decency, magnanimity, and right,

The news from Berlin to-day indicates that President Krüger will not lack ample European support in using to the fullest advantage the power now in his hands for the humiliation and discomfiture of Great Britain. If he demands the complete independence of the Transvan republic, Germany and quite probably France and Russia will support him. It will be a dan perous demand to make, for every hour adds vidence how deeply British passion has at last been stirred. Things have gone pretty far when scribes the Kaiser as "Germany's puppy Emperor, who is the laughingstock of Europe by reason of his vanity, ignorance, and silly pre

The end of this dramatic South African episode is not yet.

By the United Press.

By the United Prev.

Late news from the Transvaal is most anxiously awaited here, but none has been received to-day that causes any appreciable lessening of the recling of anxiety. It may be that some information will be received later, but the outlook is not very bright, as the telegraph lines are still controlled by the Government for its own business, and if any private news filters through there is no way to positively confirm or deny it.

The despatch below from President Krüger, while announcing that he had not ordered the captured invaders to be shot, still leaves their while annumering that he had not ordered the captured invaders to be shot, still leaves their future fate in doubt. His statement that they would be treated in sharp contrast to their own acts, affords the hope that eventually most, if not all, of them will be set free after undergoing the punishment that dispassionate observers here believe they richly merit. It is believed in some quarters, however, that the anger of the Boers against the leaders of the invading force will have more or less influence on the tribunal before which the Englishmen will be tried, and that nothing will suffice to allay the excitement except a sentence of death. In this event all the influence of the British Government will undoubtedly be exerted to set a commutation, and President Krüger's

Government will undoubtedly be exerted to secret a commutation, and President Krüger's accine message leads to the hope that, in the yeart of Dr. Jameson and the other leaders being condemned to be shot or hanged under military law, the intercession of the British Government will lead President Krüger to commute the death penalty to imprisonment.

The Government has made public the following cable despatches relative to the invasion of the Transvaal and the capture by the Boers of the invaders.

the Transvan and the Capetric Control of the invaders.

On Jan. 3 Mr. Joseph Chamberlain cabled to President Krüger of the South African Republic as follows:

"It is remored here that you have ordered the prisoners to be shot. I do not believe the rumor. I rely on your generosity in your hour of victory."

To-day Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister of Cape Colony and the head in Africa of the Brit-ish South Africa Company, sent a despatch

ish south Africa Company.

reading:

"The rumor that a force is collecting at Buluwayo is absolutely false."

President Krüger, replying to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, cabled:

"I have not ordered the freebooters, who are prisoners, to be shot. Their case will be decided strictly in accordance with the traditions of the readily in the strip of these freebooters. many lies and false reports are published

in even the influential newspapers in England that I deem it advisable to add that the free-booter prisoners have been treated with the greatest consideration by our burghers, despite the fact that the latter have been more than once compelled to take up arms in defence of the dearly bought independence of our republic. "I hope you will kindly pardon the liberty I am taking when I say that our confidence in Rhodes has received such a rude shock that his repudiation of the proceedings at Buluwayo ought to be received with the greatest caution. Even now we have news that an armed force is collecting on our borders. If this is true. I trust that not the word of Rhodes but the influence of the Government will suffice to prevent further incursions. Will you, with a view to checking further lying reports, publish this?"

Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"I thank you for your message, which I will publish as you desire. The press has not given credence to the rumors about cruelty to prisoners. I have aiways been confident of your magnanimity. I have sent an imperial officer to Buluwayo to see that my orders are obeyed and to provent a further raid. You may rest confident that I will strictly uphold all the obligations of the London Convention of 1884."

The Pennie, which is the weekly edition of the Globe, which is in touch with the Government, says there is reason to believe that Prime Minister Salisbury and his colleagues, owing to the hostile attitude of Germany, will consider the expediency of immediately strengthening the British forces in those parts of the empire that are exposed to attack.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commander-inchlef of the forces, has given it as his firm opinion that if the forces are sent abroad it will be necessary to reanforce the troops at home. It is therefore likely that the militia and army reserve will be called out to such an extent as to place at least one army corps at the disposal of the War Office for foreign service.

The Central News says that the Government is determined not to p

## KRUGER'S REPLY TO THE KAISER.

With God's Help the Boers Hope to Keep Their Independence.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.-President Krüger has, in reply to Emperor William's message, cabled the following from Pretoria:

"I testify to your Majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for your Majesty's sincere congratulations. With God's help we hope to do everything possible for holding our dearly bought independence and the stability of our beloved republic."

#### MR. RHODES RESIGNS.

But Sir Hercules Robinson Has Not Accepted His Resignation.

LONDON, Jan. 5 .- A despatch from Cape Town dated Dec. 31, says that Mr. Rhodes had tendered his resignation of the office of Prime Minister of Cape Colony to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of the Colony, but that the latter had not accepted it.

ENGLISH WHO STOOD BY KRUGER. They Did All They Could at Johannesburg

LONDON, Jan. 5 .- A cable despatch from Jonannesburg, dated Dec. 30, has been received at the office in this city of the Johannesburg Standard, saying that in reply to an address sesented to him by a deputation, President Krüger said that the Government would remove the duties on foodstuffs. He also promised that equal subsidies would be given to all schools, whatever language might be taught in them, and that the franchise would be made more liberal. Nevertheless, in the quarters of the capitalists

scheming is going on for active hostilities against the Government. Respectable merchants of all nations are combining to circumvent the aims of Cecil Rhodes. The merchants are forming a brigade to protect life and property. The wives and children of the capitalists left days ago.

Secret enlisting is proceeding, and lectures on their political grievances are being given to iner... Col. Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, and Charles Leonard. three prominent capitalists, were asked to say that they disapproved of a revolution, but they have made no reply. The community fears the worst, but is prepared to defeat the conspiracy. In the mean time the Boer Government behaves admirably and allows the freest speech,

coafers already admit that they are in the pay of the capitalists. It is undoubtedly a clear case of an attempt to pick a quarrel and grab the golden treasures of the Transvaal.

GERMANY AND THE BOERS.

## Hopes that the Transvani Will Secure En-tire Independence of England,

BERLIN, Jan. 5 .- Sir F. C. Lascelles, British Ambassador to Germany, has had daily interviews with the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and these conferences have led to a much calmer tone in official circles and in the articles published in the semi-official newspapers. The violent tone displayed by the English press, especially in their tirades against the Kaiser. does not agree with the character of the communications received at the Foreign Office from Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Minister, who protests his innocence of all knowledge of the plans of the Chartered South Africa Company, and declares the determination of Great Britain to act strictly in accordance with the terms of the Transvaal treaties concluded in 1881 and in 1884. If Lord Salisbury intends to emonstrate against the congratulatory message cabled to President Kruger by the Kaiser, he is obviously taking his time to ponder over the manner in which he will do it, as so far nothing has been heard at the Foreign Office as to how the Government of Great Britain will treat what the English press calls a deadly insult

which justifles war. Nothing appears likely to cause any alteration in the attitude of Germany in respect to her resolve to support the Transvaal republic in declaring the convention of 1884 vold, and thus enabling the Boers to obtain their complete independence of England. The contention of Germany is that the convention of 1884 must lapse, and that the new relations of England with the Transvaal must give the latter the right to direct an uncontrolled intercourse with the

Transvani must give the latter the right to direct an uncontrolled intercourse with the other powers.

The United Press obtained last evening an interview with Dr. Leyd, the Secretary of State of the South African Republic, who is now in Berlin. It was the Chartered South Africa Company and the Rhodes and the Bernato groups, he said, that provoked a revolution in the Transvani, alming to overthrow President Krüger and replace him with a creature of Cecil Rhodes, and then through the agency of the new President, annex the Transvani to Cape Colony. The movement was associated with plans of throwing the markets into disorder and acquiring good stocks at the lowest figures. The Boers, Dr. Leyd said, would treat the prisoners they captured in the battle with Dr. Jameson and his followers humanely, despite the facts that the men had been secretly armed by Rhodes, and they knew of the nature of the support given to Jameson by Rhodes.

Dr. Leyd entertains hopes that he will be able to obtain an audience with the Emperor. As yet he has only been able to see the Foreign Secretary. The authorities at the Foreign Office deny that the Transvani Government has asked Germany to assume a protectorate over the South African Republic.

Austria has no special interest in South Africa, but she nevertheless supports the idea of Germany's intervention in the Transvani. The Vienna newspapers concur in expressing hope that the powers will take advantage of the present opportunity to curb English encroachments.

L'ider the Presidency of Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg committees are being formed in

ments.

Under the Presidency of Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg committees are being formed in Berlin. Hamburg, and other German cities for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the loor families, who are suffering as the result of the warlike operations in the Transvasi. Already £140.000 sterling has been subscribed.

#### Fatal Collision.

Er.woop, Ill., Jan. 5 .- A terrible collision occurred between a Lake Eric and Western special and an electric car this evening, in which one man was killed and four others badly hurt.

Where is Seymour? In Connecticut, and noted for the famous Archiusa Spring water—the purest and best table water in this country.—Adv.

"BAT" SHEA'S LIFE SAVED.

TOHN M'GOUGH CONFESSES THAT HE KILLED ROBERT ROSS.

The Confession Sent to Gov. Morton, Who Decides to Bespite Shes for Four Weeks McGough Is Serving a Sentence of Twenty Years in Clinton Prison for Shooting William Ross in the Same Election Row in Troy in Which Robert Ross Was Killed-To Ask a New Trial.

ALBANY, Jan. 5. - Bat Shea, who was convicted f murdering Robert Rose; in the Troy election riot, March 6, 1894, and who was to have been executed at Clinton prison on Tuesday at 11 o'clock, has been saved by the written confession of John feGough, that it was he, and not Shea, who killed Ross. The confession reached Gov. Morton this morning, and he has decided to issue today a respite in Shea's case for four weeks from Tuesday, in order to give his counsel opportunity to move for a new trial. Shea's respite comes after the failure of the most persistent efforts to have his sentence commuted and after he had been once reprieved by Gov. Morton for two weeks.

According to the story told by the messenger who brought the confession, it was entirely voluntary on the part of McGough. McGough is a prisoner in Clinton prison, serving a term of twenty years for shooting William Ross in the neck in the same row in which Robert Ross was killed. On Saturday afternoon, shortly before 2 o'clock, McGough, who in some way had learned that the Governor had decided not to interfere further in Shea's case, sent word to Warden Thayer that he desired to see him, as he had a very important communication to make.

By Mr. Thayer's orders he was taken from his cell to the Warden's office. He told the Warden that he wished to make a statement in writing. He was supplied with pen and ink and a double sheet of legal cap, upon which he wrote his confession. It is all in his own writing and in his own words, and is signed with his full name at the bottom.

As soon as the Warden learned the nature of the statement he telegraphed to Gov. Morton that a messenger would be sent to him with an important document relating to the Shea case. This telegram reached Col. Ashley W. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, yesterday afternoon. He replied directing that the messenger should meet him in the Executive Chamber at the Capitol at 10 o'clock this morning. He also notified the Hon, Galen R. Hitt of this city, one of Shea's counsel, and Pardon Clerk Joyce to be present.

When the messenger, who was Warden Thayer's stenographer, Edward M. Coughlin, arrived, all hands went over to the Executive Mansion. Gov. Morton, who had remained home from church, was waiting for them. He read McGough's confession, and after talking matters over with Lawyer Hitt decided to grant a reprieve for twenty-eight days. This infor-mation was telegraphed to Warden Thayer, and a messenger with the necessary papers will be despatched to Dannemora to morrow.

Gov. Morton declined to make public the text of the confession. It is said by those who read it to consist of only ten or twelve lines, to the effect that McGough, rather than have an innocent man punished for a deed which he had himself committed, had decided to confess that he killed Robert Ross.

Lawyer Hitt, after leaving the Executive lansion, went to Troy to consult with John T. Norton, his associate in defending Shea. Both Norton, his associate in defending Shea. Both lawyers had made arrangements to go to Dannemora to-night to take leave of Shea and attend to any requests that the condemned man might have to make. Shea's relatives are already at Dannemora for the same purpose. Messrs. Hitt and Norton decided to postpone their departure until 1 o'clock to-morrow, when the Governor's messenger will leave. The sudden turning of affairs at almost the last moment makes it necessary for them to get their papers together for an immediate application for a new trial.

trial.

I was as much surprised as any one could be," said Mr. Hitt to-night, "when I received the summons to the Executive Chamber. Neither myself nor Mr. Norton had an idea that McGough intended to make a confession, and we had given up all hope of saving Shea's life. We shall go to Dannemora to-morrow to get an affidavit from McGough.

"This, with others that we have and others that we expect to get, will furnish the grounds

This, with others that we have and others that we expect to get, will furnish the grounds for an application for a new trial. The application will be made as soon as practicable before a Supreme Court Justice in this district. We are greatly encouraged, and I feel that the hand of Frovidence is shown in his being saved at the

Mr. Hitt said that he had not been in any way

last moment."

Mr. Hitt said that he had not been in any way instrumental in securing McGough's confession. These facts concerning the history of the case were furnished by Mr. Hitt.

On Feb. 3, 1894, a Republican primary was held in the ward in Troy in which Shea and the others lived for the nomination of Alderman and ward officers. There were two factions, and trouble soon broke out between them. John McGough was finally elected Chairman. During the voting one of John H. Boland's friends attempted to vote a "joker," consisting of two or three tissue ballots.

McGough refused to receive the vote, and a tremendous row between the two factions followed. In the midst of the confusion McGough handed the ballot box to Shea, who ran off with it. Those in control went on with the primary, and the other faction, including the Ross brothers, went to another hall and there made their numinations. The two Republican candidates for Alderman were placed in the field. The Democrats made no nomination.

A campaign full of excitement and disorder followed. On election day the Ross brothers were present at the polls as watchers, armed with clubs and revolvers. The members of the

A campaign but of execute and unsorder followed. On election day the Ross brothers were present at the poils as watchers, armed with clubs and revolvers. The members of the other faction were also armed with pistols. All was quiet until about noon. There were about seventy persons around the polls, and at that hour several tried to repeat. They got in the poilling place, and soon afterward McGough, Shea, and Cleary, who had already voted, forced their way in. A man named Haynor, belonging to the other faction, claimed the same right to enter as McGough and Shea. Several well-known citizens were preparing their ballots when the trouble began. The special policeman on duty hustled everybody out. Outside a fight began between Cleary and Haynor, who was armed with a club. Shea ran up, saying that he had something better than a club, and fired his pistol.

The whole crowd surged around the combat-

something better than a club, and fired his pistol.

The whole crowd surged around the combatants, and for two minutes a general melée was in progress. From lifteen to twenty-five shots were fired and four men were hit. Shear received a scalp wound, McSough was shot near the spine, the bail penetrating more than four inches. William Ross was shot in the neck, and Robert Ross was shot in the back of the head and killed.

Shea went home and went to bed, where his wound was dressed. McGough ran across lots, with some of the crowd in pursuit. He took refuge in his father's house, where he changed his clothes and went into hiding. He was subsequently captured and put in fail, where the builet was extracted from his back two weeks later.

sequently captured and put in fail, where the builet was extracted from his back two weeks later.

On May 26, 1894, Shea was indicted for the murder of Robert Ross. He was arraigned two days inter, and on May 29 pleaded not guilty. The trial lasted from April 2 to July 3, when Shea was convicted and sentenced to be executed in November. A stay was secured pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals, A week after Shea's conviction MeGough was placed on trial and was found guilty of assault in the first degree. He is now serving his term, On Oct, 8 the Court of Appeals confirmed the verdict in Shea's case, and he was resentenced to death in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Troy. His execution was set for the week beginning Dec. 23. Lawyer Hitt appealed to Gov. Morton for a respite to prevent the execution from taking place in the Christmas holiday season. The Governor granted the reprieve, and named Jan. 7 for the day of execution.

A petition for the commutation of Shea's sentence, on the ground that the killing was not premeditated and could not therefore be murder in the first degree, was signed by over 10,000 persons and laid before the Governor, He considered the case until vesterday, when he decided not to interfere, and so notified the counsel.

Preparations for the execution had practically been completed at Dannemora, and cards of admission had been sent to the usual number of

been completed at Dannemora, and cards of admission had been sent to the usual number of physicians and others. Warden Thayer was advised of the respite by telegraph to-day, in order that he might have time to notify these

McGough is 28 years old and Shea is 28. When Gov. Morton was considering the case to-day he asked Mr. Hitt where Shea received his education. The answer was that he had received it in the Elmira Reformatory.

Lawyers say there is nothing now to prevent the finding of an indictment against McGough for the killing of Ross.

IS TURKEY TO BE COERCED?

Stronger Naval Force to Be Sent to the Mediterranean Demands for Indemnity for Ontrages on American Citizens,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Secretary Herbert declined to-day either to deny or to affirm the eport that the entire North Atlantic squadron s to be ordered to the Mediterranean for the purpose of coercing Turkey into making amends for the Armenian atrocities and to protect the lives, property, and rights of American citizens in Turkey.

There is no question, however, that the Administration proposes strengthening its naval representation near Turkey, but exactly to what extent is not yet apparent. Turkey, it is understood, refuses to meet the demands for indemnity made by Secretary Olney, and according to his message recently forwarded to Congress on the Armenian situation, this Government will insist that for every wrong committed against American missionaries the Turkish indemnity. It had been regarded as definitely settled that

this country would not join other powers in large naval demonstrations and would be satisfled to have three ships in Turkish waters for the protection of United States interests. There has unquestionably been a change of plan somewhere, and Secretary Olney is lieved to be the man who suggested that demands for indemnity should be backed by a display of force, and that the present fleet near Smyrna is not sufficient to Impress on the Turks the sincerity of the Administration's policy. One thing is evident, and that is that the proposed West Indian cruise has been abandoned, and that the fleet is being held at Hampton Roads for some unusual work.

Admiral Bunce understands that he is liable to be sent away on two days' notice, and several days ago he was directed to be prepared with at least part of his fleet for a journey to some part of the world other than that annually visited by the home squadron in the winter.

Peremptory orders were given early in the month to prepare every ship for immediate work, and the Administration endeavored to give out the impression that they were to be a display of force, and that the present fleet

Peremptory orders were given early in the month to prepare every ship for immediate work, and the Administration endeavored to give out the impression that they were to be sent on extended fleet evolutions in the West Indies. It is now said that the cruise has been abandoned, and that the President has determined to bring the Porte to account for outrages committed against American missionaries.

There is undoubtedly much activity in Administration circles regarding the Turkish situation, and part at least, if not the entire fleet at Hampton Roads will probably be sent to the Mediterranean unless advices from Minister Terrell point to a more prompt compliance with this Government's indemnity demands.

Secretary Herbert denied this evening that Admiral Bunce's full squadron was destined for assignment to the Mediterranean, but would not deny that there was almost a certainty that additional war ships would soon join Admiral Selfridge. A naval demonstration seems to be very probable, but just how many ships will be deemed necessary by the Administration to carry out its purpose has not been settled.

It is authoritatively asserted this evening that the Administration will not permit Turkey to take her time in meeting the demands of this Government, but that prompt compliance will be expected. Turkey would be strongly impressed with a large fleet, it is said, and with twelve or lifteen war ships anchored near Constantinople she would be quick to acquiesce in the Government's demands.

The main reason why the Government proposes dealing firmly with Turkey is her refusal or grant exequaturs to the two United States Vice-Consuis recently sent to Harpot and Erzerum, as well as her persistent declination to grant others in years gone by. Turkey, it is said by officials of the State Department, does not propose to give the United States an opportunity to observe closely what occurs in the interior of her dominion though its Consuls, and will continue to refuse acequaturs to any Consuls ordered to interior towns. Her pol

Repeated efforts made by the State Depart-Repeated efforts made by the State Department to persuade missionaries to leave the interior cities and come down to the sea, where they could be convenient to Adampean war thips, have falled, and warnings greed them by the Administration that they may suffer in consequence have had no effect. These missionaries, the department has learned, prefer to take the risk rather than to discontinue their schools and leave them in the nands of the Turks.

schools and leave them in the hands of the Turks.

Admiral Selfridge has encountered serious difficulties in his dealings with the Americans in Turkey, and has informed the Navy Department that they will not take his advice, but persist in remaining at their stations.

This, the Admiral says, they are doing at their own risk, and should the Turks suddenly descend on them, the American force would be utterly helpless to give assistance. From advices received at the department it is evident that few, if any, of the missionaries are near the coast.

coast.

A large naval demonstration in Turkey, some of the officials here state, would be exceedingly lil advised and would lead at once to disastrous ill advised and would lead at once to disastrous results to American missionaries and their property. Naval officers as a body do not fear a large fleet in Turkish waters and say that if the Navy Department sends Admiral Bunce, or materially increases the fleet in the Mediter-ranean, the Porte will at once accept such ac-tion as an intention on the part of this Govern-ment to support its indemnity demands with force, and that there would immediately follow an attack on every American in the dominion

ment to support its indemnity demands with force, and that there would immediately follow an attack on every American in the dominion and their annihilation before protection could arrive from the fleet.

If vessels from Admiral Bunce's fleet are to sail this week for Turkey, none of the officers and not even the Admiral commanding it has yet been informed. The transfer of the flag to the battle ship Maine is accepted as indicating that this ship is to be sent to some foreign station and that Bunce will go with her.

The withdrawal of the Cincinnati from Key West and her return to Norfolk is another indication that the Administration proposes mobilizing its entire North Atlantic fleet for some extraordinary move. The Cuban insurrection promises to reach a crisis before the close of the winter, and the presence of naval ships in the vicinity of Key West, where flibustering expeditions are fitted out, seems essential just now.

The Amphitrite is ill adapted for the work performed by the Cincinnati, and, had there not been some unusual necessity for the return north of the cruiser, she would never have been withdrawn.

It is rumored this evening that the Indiana is last to be sent to Hampton Roads and that the

north of the cruiser, she would never have been withdrawn.

It is rumored this evening that the Indiana is also to be sent to Hampton Roads and that the Haltimore has been stopped at Honolulu on her way from China for the purpose of proceeding to Turkey by way of the Hed Sea.

Ships in the Asiatic station, it is also said, are to be sent through the Suez Canal to Admiral Selfridge's assistance. None of these reports can be verified at the Navy Department, and all that Secretary Herbert will say is that Admiral Bunce's fleet will not sail as a whole for Turkey, Admiral Bunce's fleet will not sail as a whole for Turkey, Admiral Bunce's need has now under his command the Texas. Maine, New York, Columbia, Raielgh, Montgomery, and Cincinnati, while the Asiatic station has an equal number of ships, with the crack cruiser Olympia as flag ship. To get a big fleet to Turkey would require at least three weeks.

Evidently the reason for retaining Admiral snip. 10 get a big neet to turkey would require at least three weeks.

Evidently the reason for retaining Admiral Bunce's fleet at Hampton Roads is to order at least a part of it to the Mediterranean, and when the Administration decides that they are to go the fact will probably not be known until they have passed out the Virginia Capes.

ENGLAND'S ANGER AT GERMANY. Bitter Remarks by British Papers on the

LONDON, Jan. 5 .- The Cardiff Western Mail has an article written by its proprietor, Mr. James M. Maclean, M. P., saying

"Emperor William's message to Paul Krüger, resident of the South African Republic, is as deadly and as unprovoked an insult as was ever offered to the head of a great European power and to a nation of equal rank.

"In face of these repeated insults from foreign powers, the time has come to use more effective means of retaliation than protests that effective means of retaliation than protests that are conspicuous for prudence and moderation. The temper of the English people is rising. The murmurs among Lord Salisbury's friends in both Houses of Parliament are becoming louder and deeper daily.

"Emperor William in proclaiming the right of the Transvaal to receive assistance from Germany has trampled upon international law and violated the convention of 1884. It is the clear duty of Lord Salisbury to demand the withdrawat of the offensive telegram. If it is not cancelled he should immediately recall the British Ambassador from Berlin."

Paris, Jan. 5.—The Transe asks Great Britain to immediately and absolutely revoke the charter of the British South Africa Company, and adds.

"France has no idea of humiliating Great."

and adds:

"France has no idea of humiliating Great
Britain, with whom she entertains friendly relations, nor of fails to be behind Emperor
William, but Graat Britain them to recognize
that there is a Europe even in Africa."

SUICIDE KORB A THIEF.

\$70,000 IN BONDS OFFERED FOR SALE AFTER HIS DEATH

and \$70,000 or More Stolen from Victor & Achella by Korb-Undertaker Herritch Says It Was the Widow, who Did Not Try Very Hard to Commit Suicide, who Gave Him the Bonds to Sell for Her-She Dentes It, but Confesses that She Dissuaded Korb from Destroying Them When He Was Making Ready to Die-Bonds Traced and Money Recovered

It came out yesterday that Arno Korb, who was head bookkeeper for F. Vietor & Achelia. and who committed suicide the day befor Christmas at his home, 535 East Eighty-sixth street, had robbed the firm of many tho of dollars and had confessed to them a small part of his thefts. He and his wife Marie, I will be remembered, agreed to die together, and notified by letter to that effect their friends, whom they had invited to a Christmas Eve

The man died, but the woman gashed one wrist a little, lost a little blood, and was partially asphyxiated by gas, which escaped into the room from the tube by which her husband inhaled enough to kill him.

was discharged in the police court. She had written among the death notices sent to he friends: My husband is afraid that he will become insane

and to prevent this he would rather dis. That I can-not allow my husband to die alone, you may well imagine, so we will die together. She did not seek further to carry out this in-

ention. She went to her husband's funeral, and Christian Herrlich, the undertaker, says that after the funeral she summoned him to the house at 126 East Eighty-fifth street. to which she had gone to board. She told Herrlich, he says, that she was going to ask him to do a great service for her because she was a stranger in this country and had no friends here, but she felt that she could trust him. When Herrlich had promised to do any thing in his power for her she told him to go to her old home and get a package that her hus band had left in his desk or in the safe. Herr lich did so and gave the package to Mrs. Korb railroad bonds whose face value amounted to over \$70,000. These she requested him to dis-

railroad bonds whose face value amounted to over \$70,000. These she requested him to dispose of for her, and for his services she said she would pay him \$5,000.

She would be satisfied, she said, if the bonds could be sold for their par value, and she was willing to give to whoever disposed of the bonds whatever he could obtain above par. She also said that she had money of her own, but that she wanted to dispose of the bonds because she contemplated leaving the country.

Herrlich took the bonds and, dividing them in batches, gave them to Gustave Stegman and E. Henry Moritz, liverymen of his acquaintance; Peter Kief of 326 East Eighty-ninth street, a man named Doblin, and others, business men with whom he had dealings, to be disposed of, telling them how he had come by the bonds. The men took the bonds to various brokers and left them to be sold.

Four days before his snicide Korb had confessed to his employers that he had robbed them, but only of about \$5,000. It is said that an anonymous letter to the firm had led them to question him. He had a credit of \$2,000 or \$3,000 with the firm and said he would make up the deflect. He was not discharged.

But the annual overhauling of the accounts was due. Besides being head bookkeeper he was Treasurer of the Underhill Knicting Mills at Nuttey, N. J., controlled by the firm. His salary was \$4,000.

It soon became apparent to the firm of accountants who examined the accounts that there were irregularities in them. At first these were supposed to be trifling, but after the suicide it was found that there was a deficit of between \$70,000 and \$80,000.

Most of the money was stolen by falsifying the pay rolls of the mill. He began it at once when he was made Treasurer, eighteen months

when he was made Treasurer, existe the large,
ago.

'9n several occasions he took philicate checks
for the pay roll to different members of the firm.
Each signed a check and he collected on both.
They trusted him implicitly.
When the amount of the thefts was discovered they put the matter in the hands of their
lawyers. Blumenstiel & Hirsch.
An investication made by them showed that
ever since his appointment as treasurer of the
mills Korb had been making purchases of
railroad bonds, and had bought in all more
than \$70,000 wyrth. than \$70,000 wyrth.

No trace of the sale of any of these securities

appeared in his accounts, neither were there any such securities among the firm's valuables. The lawyers sought Mrs. Korn and asked her where the securities could be where the securities could be.
They say that she at first professed entire ignorance of them. Korb, she said, had not made any such purchases so far as she was aware. She

any such purchases so far as she was aware. She had not found them after his death and although he had a safe at his home, when it was opened after his death nothing of value was found in it, and whatever books and papers it contained she surrendered to the firm.

The books discovered in the safe were again examined, but no clue was found in them to the whereabouts of the bonds. In the mean time Victor & Achelis gradually secured a complete

The books discovered in the safe were again examined, but no clue was found in them to the whereabouts of the bonds. In the mean time Victor & Achelis gradually secured a complete list of the bonds purchased by Korb.

They were all of a cilt-edge character, including West Shore, Baltimore and Ohlo, Wabash, Chicago and St. Louis, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Long Island Railroad, New York, Ontario and Western, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Canada Southern, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, and Lake Shore.

Mrs. Korb was again questioned. Now, the lawyers say, she told another story. Hefore Korb committed suicide, she raid, and while she was writing her farewell letter, Korb occupied himself in destroying a number of papers and documents. While he was doing so he said:

"Marie, I've committed thefts to a very large amount—so large indeed that I cannot tell you the amount. I cannot make restitution to the firm, and I fear that they will discover what I have done at the close of the year when they examine my books. I can't stand the shame, Marie, and that's why I want todie."

Korb had a package of papers in his hand, and he said to her: "This package contains the cause of my shame. It has been my curse, and before I die I am going to destroy it."

According to Mrs. Korb's story she begged her husband not to destroy the papers, telling him that if they were of value he ought to leave them behind, so that the firm could obtain them and he could make at least some restitution.

She finally persuaded him not to destroy the package, and so far as she could remember it was put in the safe. It was certainly not destroyed before Korb's death. Mrs. Korb professed to have been unable to trace it afterward.

Completely puzzled by the turn of events, the lawyers made inquiries in Wall street for the missing bonds. They discovered that a number had been put on sale, and then the police were called in.

The whole matter was given into the hands of Acting Capt. O'Srien on Friday last by Mr.

called in.

The whole matter was given into the hands of Acting Capt. O'Brien on Friday last by Mr. Blumenstell, and he was asked to find the bonds. All day the Captain worked on the case. He sent Detective Berkeley for Mrs. Korb, while other officers brought to Police Headquarters Undertaker Herrlich, Moritz, Stegman, Kief, and Doblin who, it had been learned, had put some of the missing bonds on saie.

One by one they were examined by the acting Captain, who labored until after midnight on Friday, with the result that by noon on Saturday the whole of the bonds had been located, and most of them returned to the firm.

Mrs. Korb, who was examined first by Capt. O'Brien, told the same story she had already related to Blumenstiel & Hirsch. Nothing more could be obtained from her, and then Herrlich was questioned.

His story, as told above, was confirmed by the men to whom he had given the bonds to be sold. Mrs. Korb denied the truth of the undertaker's story. She had never given him the honds she said; she knew nothing of his having them, and she persisted in her former statement. No objection was offered by any one to the return of the bonds to Victor Achelis. Some of them had been sold already, but the purchase money was handed over, and the brokers who held the rest for the persons who had offered them for sale immediately handed them over. called in.
The whole matter was given into the hands of

them over.

Victor & Achelis declined to prosecute any one. They notified Capt. O'Brien that they exonerated the undertaker, Herrlich, and his friends from all blame; that they had nothing to say about Mrs. Korb, and that the case was closed.

to say about Mrs. Korb, and that the case was closed.

Mrs. Kolb is a German, and met her husband, who is a Bohemian, about three years ago. Her parents and brothers and sisters, it is stated, had all died in Germany, and she cared for a boy, Otto, said to be a son of one of her sisters.

She had money apparently, and was supporting herself and the boy when Korb first met her. The Korbs lived in excellent style, and the receptions they gave to their friends were famous.

famous.

They occupied the entire house at 535 East Eighty-sixth street, and had saddle horses, carriages, and turnouts of all kinds. The explanations given was that Mrs. Korb had money of her own.

CLEVER CHECK FORGERY.

A Man Passes a Check Which He Had Raised from \$12 to \$22,000, San Francisco, Jan. 5. One of the cleveres

check forgeries perpetrated here for years has just been discovered. It costs the Nevada Hank \$20,000, and it presents some new wrinkles in forgery to local experts. On Dec. 10 Mr. A. H. Holmes, a merchandise broker, who had offices in the Chronicle building, and who had done some business through

the Nevada Bank, presented a check at that bank drawn to his order on the Crocker-Wool-worth Bank of this city for \$22,000. The check was drawn on Woodland Calif, and Holmes ex plained that he turned it in for collection at the Nevada Bank to save the trouble of identifying himself at the Crocker-Woolworth Bank. As he had had an account at the Nevada Bank for several months and had deposited and drawn considerable sums, the cashler did not suspect anything wrong. The check appeared all right, so at Holmes's request he put \$2,000 to Holmes's credit and paid him in gold the sum of \$20,000. Holmes took the money away in four small bags, containing \$5,000 each in twenty dollar That is the last that has been seen of him or

the coin. When the check reached the Woodland Bank through the Clearing House, inquiry was made at once, as the only check drawn by this bank on the Crocker Bank near the date of this bogus check was for \$12. Experts were put on the case, and microscopic examination howed that Holmes had actually raised the \$12 check to \$22,000, and had not only made crasure so as to defy anything but microscopic examination, but had filled in the perforated figures, and had made new perforations of \$22,000. examination showed that he had advanced the date on the check by a few days, and had then erased the "lve" of Twelve and made it Twenty-two thousand," the original drawer of the check having carelessly left ample space

Then in some way he filled in and polished the perforations so that one couldn't detect with the naked eye any disturbance of the paper. Then, with a preparation of his own, identical with that of the bank, he made the new perforations.

The cashier did not suspect anything wrong. as it is a common custom to take gold here, specially if a man is paying off hands in any factory or other business where he employs labor. From the skill shown in erasures and and filling the perforations, the detectives believe Holmes is some accomplished Eastern forger. Nothing has yet been discovered as to his real name or his whereabouts, but it i thought he has gone to Japan.

MR. SPRECKELS BEATEN AGAIN. His Rebellious Sons Come Up Smiling with a Check for \$350,000,

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 5 .- The old sugar millionaire, Claus Spreckels, who has been waging a war for nearly a year with his two younger and rebellious sons, August and Rudolph, expected to score heavily against them on the day after New Year's. In fact he confidently expected to have the boys so deep in a hole that they would beg for terms, and he could once nore become dictator in his own family. But these calculations have been all upset, and for three days the old man has been on a still hunt to discover the capitalists who helped his sons to defy him.

Two years ago, when all was at peace in the Spreckels family, Gus and Rudolph bought of their father three-quarters of the capital stock of the Hawalian Commercial Company. They paid a certain amount, and \$700,000 was left as balance, which was to be paid in two annual installments. The first payment was made on Jan. 2, 1895. At that time the sons were in harmony with their father. Afterward war was declared and the sons have scored every time in the fight The old man has used every device to cripple

them financially. He found they were short of money, so he visited all the local moneyed men who might be induced to give them aid in paying this second installment, and received assurances that no coin would be supplied to the boys. Then he lay back awaiting his revenge. What was his astonishment to be met with smiling acceptances! Instead of asking for delay, or for part payment, the whole sum was paid. When the collector brought back the check old Cinus nearly fell off his chair. Since advanced this coin. If he discovers him he threatens to make things lively. Meanwhile the street is laughing over the millionaire's

THE BLAZURE CHILDREN FOUND. Lost in the Woods, They Slept Two Nights Under the Stars.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 5.-Van and Gertrude Blazure, the children who disappeared from their home at Martinsville, near Basking Ridge, on Thursday night, have been found and are now safe at home with their father. Searching parties had given up all hope of finding them alive, and it was supposed that they had been either frozen to death in the woods or kidnapped. The children were brought home by Angelo Lupo, who has a farm a few miles from Bound Brook. Lupo had sheltered the children at his house on Satur day night, and when they told him to-day who they were, he bundled them into a wagon and drove to their home. The father, Edward Blazure, a widower, was overjoyed at the re-

turn of the little ones. Both children are remarkably bright. Van is 10 years old and Gertrude is 6. Their story of their experience is quite interesting. As told in The Sun, they went out to play on Thursday afternoon. After wandering away from home, so the children say, they got lost in the woods, and when darkness set in they fell seleep with their arms around each other. Early on Friday morning they awakened almost frozen. That day they walked twelve miles, and again on Friday night they slept in the open air. On Saturday they were very hungry, and stopped at Lupo's farmhouse to ask for something to eat. The farmer took them in and gave them food and shelter. Then they told him the story of their wanderings, and said they lived at Martinsville, near Basking Ridge. That night the farmer's wife tucked them snugly in bed, and early to-day they were brought home.

SKATER BREAKS THROUGH THE ICE. Bookkeeper Martin Nearly Drowned in

Van Cortlandt Park. George A. Martin, a bookkeeper in the New York Central Railroad Company's offices in the Grand Central Station, went skating on Van Grand Central Station, went skating on van Cortlandt Park lake yesterday. When he was about 200 feet from shore, the ice broke under him, and he plunged into the water. The ice gave way when he tried to pull himself out, but he managed to keep his head above water until two policemen, whom boys who were playing golf near by had summoned, rescued him with the aid of planks.

Whishey was given him when he reached the

aid of planks.

Whiskey was given him when he reached the bank, and he was rubbed vigorously with it at the police station. In borrowed clothing he returned to his boarding house, at 252 West 128th street, and went to bed. He says he saw no signs warning skaters that the ice was not safe, and concluded that the weather was cold enough to freeze the lake sufficiently. He attributed the absence of other skaters to the cold.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 5 .- A car on a freight train going East on the New York Central, at 3 o'clock this morning, jumped the track east of this city, causing a bad smash-up. Twelve cars were destroyed, six of them being thrown down the embankment. The tender went off, but the engine remained on the track. No one was hurt. The track was blocked for twelve hours, and passengers on morning trains had to be transferred. A defective frog at the East Lockport switch is supposed to have caused the wrevs.

# THE BOND CALL ISSUED.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Sealed Proposals Invited for \$100,000,000.

#### TO BE PAID FOR IN GOLD

And Bear Interest at the Rate of Four Per Cent.

The Bonds Are to be Dated Feb. 1, 1898, but All Coupons Accruing up to Feb. 1, 1896, Are to be Detached, and the Bonds Are Not to be Delivered Until Feb. 15-They Are to be Coupon or Registered, at the Option of the Bidder, and in Denominations of \$50 and Multiples Thereof

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5. At midnight to-night Secretary Carlisle prepared the following notice, which will be issued to-morrow:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, "WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1896, "OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY."

"Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the fifth day of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000,) of United States four percent, coupon or registered bonds, in denominations of fifty dollars (\$50) and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved

"The bonds will be dated on the 1st day of February, 1895, and be payable in coin thirty years after that date, and will bear interest at 4 per centum per annum, payable quarterly in coin, but all coupons maturing on and before the 1st day of February, 1896, will be detached, and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin or gold certificates for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after the first day of February. 1898, up to the time of application for delivery.

"Payments for the bonds must be made as the Treasury of the United States at Washington, D. C., or at the United States Sub-Treasuries at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, or New Orleans, or they may be made at San Francisco, with exchange on New York, and all bids must state what denominations of bonds are desired, and whether coupon or registered, and at what place they will be paid for. Payments may be made by installments, as

follows: Twenty (20) per cent, upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids, and twenty (20) per cent, at the end of each ten days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first installment, and those who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the maturity of the last installment.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on or beforc the 15th day of February, 1896. Notice is further hereby given that if the issue and sale of an additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserve shall be authorized by law before the 5th day of February, 1896, sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds will also be received at the same time and place, and up to the same date and upon the same terms and conditions herein set forth, and such bids will be considered, as well

as the bids for the four per cent. bonds herein J. G. CARLISLE.

Secretary of the Treasury

THE AMERICAN LOAN. Financial Interest in Europe Centres in Our Proposed Bond Jasue,

BERLIN, Jan. 5 .- Financial interest continues to centre in the prospects of the issuance of an American loan. The Bourses here and in Frankfort absorb the best of the American stocks which are still being offered for sale in London. but the leading operators show a greater disposition to await the definite announcement of a bond issue. The reporter of the United Press in Frankfort says that American financiers have sounded the bankers there as to whether a three per cent, coin loan could be placed at about par. To these inquiries the bankers replied that pure coin bonds could not be placed in Germany even at 4 per cent., but that 3 per cent. gold bonds might be placed if they were issued at a price slightly under par. A Berlin Snancler connected with the Deutsche Bank group says the group which is making the offer to the Morgans to take a share of the American bond

the group which is making the offer to the Morgans to take a share of the American bond issue has an amount of gold already in the United States sufficient to prevent large shipments of gold from Germany. On every side the feeling is that things will go slowly until President Cleveland acts in the bond matter. Advices received here from St. Petersburg asy that M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, has denied that Russian has offered to the United States the cash advances referred to the United States the cash advances referred to the United States the cash advances from St. Petersburg despatch to the Toyeblatt, a story which nobody credited. Another story comes from St. Petersburg alleging that Prince Labanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declared with all possible feelings of good will toward the United States that the Czar would never recognize the Monroe doctrine, and in regard thereto had taken a position similar to that assumed by Germany and Engiand. This story has not yet been affirmed or denied.

The German group proposing to take the new American loan held a meeting in the offices of the Deutsche Bank on Saturday and will hold another meeting on Monday, when it is expected that they will definitely arrange a deal with the London firms to cooperate in securing gold to the amount of \$25,000,000, with the option of securing an additional \$25,000,000 if it should be required. It is understood that in New York a number of German houses are desirous of sharing in the operations of the group.

FINED FOR HORSESHOEING.

One Horseshoer Has Another Arrested for Working on Hunday.

Jacob Apelbaum, 25 years old, of 87 Lewis street, who is employed in a blacksmith's shop at 97 Chrystie street, was fined \$5 in Essex Market Court yesterday for horseshoeing. Policeman Breen of the Eldridge street station arrested Apelbaum on complaint of George Hassler, another horsesheer, of 234 Broome

Hassler told Magistrate Simms that he re-Hassler told Magistrate Simms that he refused to do any work on Sunday, although, by so doing, he had lost several customers, who went to Apelbaum. He alleged that he met the defendant shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning leading the horse up to the shop. The animal was perfectly sound, and could have waited another day to be shod.

Apelbaum said the animal's hoofs had overgrown the shoes, and it was necessary to remove the shoes and trim the horse to prevent the horse from beling permanently lamed.

Policeman Breen said that the animal did not appear to be lame. The prisoner was unable to pay his fine and was locked up.

Plames in Lakewood.

LARREWOOD, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Buckingham, a large boarding house on Main street, was totally destroyed by fire this evening.